Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

The Drincipia

Workly, at De Pearl Street, two doors above

WILLIAM GOODELL, Editor

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OPPRINGMENT TO WHILLIAM GOODETT

is long. Mine of it will be short. The Liberty Party Convention, held a fortnight ago in Syracuse, put you and me in nomination. I shall vote for prevent it. But I shall not be in favor of raising armies at of the handful of voting abolitionists, and at these new deyou, with all my heart. You give your reasons, some explicitly, and some lint-wise, why I am not fit to be voted with Senator Douglas at this point? I hope not. But if that American slavery will be voted to death. Neverthefor. These reasons are.

great evil would be thus peacefully ended, has been very slight. But has my desire that it should be, lost any of its strength? Or have I ever, even for one moment, turned away from this, the only proper mode of euding it, to nny other? Have I not, during all these years, written threefourths, or seven-eighths, of all the Addresses and Resolucontributed three-fourths or seven-eighths of all the moneys used to promote Abolition Political action? Did not ligion. the sum which I sent to the late Syracuse convention, bear this large proportion?-and was it not ac companied by my might adopt? I should think that, instead of casting mo have now been criticising. off, because of my little hope that the people will, with their miserable religion, ever be brought to v to against slavery, yen would honor me for soil being so much whilst the greatest crimes and abonimations. The people are althat I have turned my back up in the great religious prinip that und t ie the ant lav zy a v ry il gie l, as graph from the same later.

large share in bringing you to enduring not to vote either will get many vites. But that I warmly desire that for me. Fr during a these years f at gr wing despon- the hand alwh with to te in a rdance with the claims dency, y n have continued t vote ir me, and t use your of luir - 1. f] and a croy may have the

I wa that I am, provided that the people on each aide desire it. I do not say, provided the demagogu a who play

v rv te f rm and cal d n there to do kewise.

a count of i call dol wn the public contempt upon me not to vote for me. For you have always known my views do likewise

vor of preventing it by bloodshed. I shall deprecate the my nomination. secession, and do what I can, morally and politically, to been for mo.

culties toward establishing a religion contrary to the religit,

I can only say that the religion of the Bible is that which rect a few of your errors. (with very poor success I admit,) I try to make my own re-

But what is your authority for charging me with this promise to co-operate with the Convention on any scale it letter to the Syracuse Convention-the letter which you an abolition church.

We do not need to employ presses and lecturers to conhaving so little hope. We are went to honor the men who ready saturated with his enviction. But we do need to k their hands perseveringly to their go d work. But employ them to teach the people the true religion—the size. ple religion of reason, e minon sense, and Jesus Christ. of success, deserve especial c mmendation. And what if I Had they this religion, they would be drawn to rational shot of all w that my little hope in this dir tion is wrong, a d righte u voting as nat rally and necessarily as the as p rhaps it is neverthely is net year inform to from it needle is drawn to the pole. What I mean by 'rational and right as voli go is explained in the following para-

I met that your upontion will make a National nick-I must think that this Reason No e has not had a ct, and also a Now York State ticket. Not that I sni pose n led "ti-ford ing . A ran is ade better and to nger, by vere in the way his pure conscience bids him vote, and hap y is the in the cc of his example on those

Here we have all there is in Reason N Five. Samely, surely then, y n must be deceived if you believe that this ware, I mean by the verple the and and free the male Reason had he weight in turning you away from y

No it is not any nor no of these five Reasons that have cline voting for me. For during all those years that I have brought you to decide not to vote for one you have so often

h It is n tional right of annexation, y n have cast voted for, and to warn others not to v t f r The one 3d. I am fir making mensation to the emancipating this great change in my ld and dear friend, in the both at ject I have believed that, should the slaveholders emanci- now none at nll. Let me say, by the way, that had y as pate th y would have a fair laim in the North-on their you think of my religion, I still think will fy re. Y r's up a part of their present loss. I admit too, that the mass that all men had it. Would that in respect to sour religand that here and there a prominent abolitionist has, on tain doctrines or speculations, which yes regard as e cotial parts of your religion, are in my eye, no part of it. And Nevertheless, I cannot think that reason No. Three, has ex- just here is all the difference between as, that has led you

NO 46

And so the Liberty party must divide again! And Orand out of Congress, and yet your vote, with every other thodoxy must be the dividing line! This was one of the seams at which our old Abolition Party fell asunder. But 4th I am for the cisimion of the States. I am a "disun- it had nover occurred to me until recently, that our little Liberty Party was in this danger ! I say until recently, It is true that if North or South, East or West, will leave for I was informed that some of the Orthodox members of the Union, (which I do not apprehend), I shall not be in fa- the late Syracuse Convention, were streamonsly opposed to

Very sad, and deeply mortified and last this new division gainst the secedors. Would you be? Would you be found mands of orthodoxy. Smaller than ever, is now my hope you would not then wherein do we differ at this point of less I shall continue to vote to that end, and to talk and 1st. That I despuir of the people's voting slavery to the disunion of the States? Novertheless, however nil this write and give money to that end. Moreover, if my hope of the may be, it is not Reason No. Four that costs mo the loss of peaceful termination of slavery should quite expire, I shall It is true that for many years, my expectation that this your vote. For in spite of what I have said, both in and not, even then, think it right in you to hold me up as having out of Congress, against shedding blood to preserve the abandoned political action for the slave, and as having run-Union, your vote, and your influence on other's votes, have after expedients to supply the place of such action. Such action is the highest duty of the American people. God 5th. I purpose to use our Abolition Conventions and fa- commands it, and He will accopt nothing in the place of

1st When speaking in my letter of Church and Govcrument," I used both words in a general and comproheusive sense. Ilad I reforred to local Churches, I would at purpose? You find it in the following paragraph of my least have remembered that "the Church at Poterbor is

> 2d. You think I wrote n part of the Resolutions ad pted by the Syracuse Convention. I wrote none of th m, and

sonal religion-for I did not know that he had I meant and an emphatically good and great man is he. By the church as still 'meeding to study its Bill and i h rch that we med not lek into any lek to burn this duty You think that Dr the ve to nrch has to tru religion. I think they have n N m hav if wh vote for slav

What a fact! W in . I All . . off he . . If for the sit of Ford I or vrape lay revisig

September 15 1207.

WILLIAM GOODELL TO GERRIT SMITH.

that strikes me, on perusal of your's a yer come ffire wake out that all my reasons.

Your keeps veral of the versas in course "Reason N won think had little influence with me Reason \ w - I not have been the true reason. 'Reason N 'thre . y u put with "N 1," as having had little in a with me It is not reason No. four, you say, "the mosts me ly the les f your (my vote" And nre-Iv I must be de iv J. v n sav, if I think that 'Reason No. me. So y nelter me up, in your own imagination, to 'the one rea ... which, as you very incorrectly state it, is, that I hav "I t all patience with you, as regards your relig-

You are mistaken. Every one of the reasons that I eithburdensome weight with me. I never gave either of them. (nor could I, truthfully) as the reason. But each one of was a reason. The aggregate weight of them-some of them long borne-at length determined me. You will recollect that, as the old proverb bath it-"It was the last pound of feathers that broke the camel's back." Several previous hurdens had been heavy, but it was that that necessitated the brenk-down. In the present case, there is no occasion, if I were able to tell, as I am not, which of the several burdens was the henviest. I only know they grew heavier, and heavier, to the last. A weight, long carried, grows heavier, the longer it is carried, even if no addition friends, whether I could hold out longer, before the last weight was added. I know too, that several, (including some to whom your sixth, or final "one reason," could, I think, have occasioned no burden at all, but the reverse), gave up, and ceased to help carry the load, before I did. Did you never, in your multiplied relations with men, find yourself in a similar position, and finally conclude to relieve yourself of what you had long and painfully borne?

But lest you should misunderstand me, just here, let me digress n moment, to correct another of your mistakes, before I can complete the correction of this. You speak of are as "casting" you "off" and again, as "casting off" my "old fellow laborer, Gerrit Smith." And you think "a great change is wrought in your dear old frieud," and that he has "lost all patience" with you. Be assured, my "dear old friend, that this is all a mistake. I have not the slightest uotion of 'casting you off,' any more than you and I had at a nominating convention, at Syracuse, once, when we were both agreed in opposing (pretty strennously on your part) the nomination for the Governorship of this State, of than whom, a truer man I never knew, a man who, as endowed with some of nature's rarest gifts, and as replenished neither of us could have expected to find, in the State, his equal Wajudged, at least I did,) that the very richness of his acquisitions, in certain directions, the brilliancy of his wit, the peculiarites of his genius, the mighty impulses that moved him at times, transforming him into a thinking, one, with the shafts of his wits here, and petrifying another with his thunderbolts there, the very fact of his splendid genius, with the eccentricities and peculiarities that were given to him along with it, disqualified, rather than qualified him for that particular post, requiring, as is did, an of ju-gm a, that uld better be found among lawlig by gifted, lesspladid lespower lames. We havely sared should pull to me who per our bods, all wer lie wo. What a course were William Jay, we was your this resonation will be time on your c of the position and a James G. Bornet who we do not a pugned. There has enabled no as

It was as up and date f r 6 vern r a v an I rose Alvan Stewart It is as a candidate for Proweal, as a wird with other is as an limit ratio of Divin Provience, and it projects ran write, as ne f nature a n blemen and nest at a distinct f God's wird a distinct f God's wird a distinct f for a distinct for the first carnest r f rm r a rall al al litionest, a temperan e te den y Busine I find that it is a complement a pr ise qualifications needed for certain particular posts- their slaves-to runt in certain ocurrence is to the

What I have said of the heavy burders I have borne in him as n candidat for offi e-nothing more.

to speak fides rtion f friends, whe ever rots are with time? we been subjected to like temptations with Herry Clay shall not think that you are 'casting me off, or losing pathe thousands of abolitionists that you and I are more or think that we were 'casting off' all the rest of them.

The way is now prepared for me to inquire, in the next the reasons I assigned for not accepting you as my candiis this-that hitherto, I have voted for you, and asked oth-

Well: so far as the alleged facts are concerned, I confess you have me on the hip, and there is no escape for me. charge, if it be one, or if it be a verification of n charge, 1 must plend guilty, and throw myself on the mercy of the court. But before sentence of condemnation for want of position, and cannot go hack into it, to please any one. frankness or truthfulness in adducing my "Reasons No. one two, three, four, and five," is pronounced against me, I must my lack of frankness &c. is drawn from the premises-the facts of the case. And even if the inferences be found legitimate, I shall claim a consideration of the palliating circumstances, that may serve to mitigate the severity of the sentence to be pronounced against mc.

First, then as to the inferences. Because I once voted for

If it were so, that certain objections which I now sec, against voting for you, did not formerly appear to me to be

Suppose it were so that your words of discouragement and despondency, did not, much, if at all, trouble me at first, can you not conceive it possible, that, after the lapse of years, I may have seen so much of the petrifying effects upon our ranks, that the constant repetition of them, and of through the pride of consistency with their former selves. very journals. as it is, at this moment, may have become o me to the son with a that I mus have a more hypeful

controlling for sia, longer. I so entire how the last

compensation to slavel olders, f - are compound change I my mind? If I have, may I st sty so? Man

be such inferences from the premise, furnished by the

Suppose then, ngain, (as is the fact) that I have voted by thank you. But do not, I beseach you, do so if you can two nour views, is it incredible that these differences may they formerly did? With my attention much engrossed in the study of the various phases of the anti-slavery enterprise, with new and clearer developements continually openbusiness to divert or to divide my attention,-in the new ly coming, may I not see, or think I see, far greater necessity for concentrating all our energies on the one great issue of NATIONAL ABOLITION, standing steruly aloof from, and discountrusueing all side issues, all contingent and hypothetical proposals or measures, whether about annexing foreign provinces, offering compensation, dividing the Union, or what not, and therefore, of insisting upon adhering to a platform, and selecting a candidate in harmony with these views? Whou you and I. Gerrit Smith, voted for Birney I in 1840 and 1844, it was on a platform of measures that we have thus voted, and have asked others to vote. To this would neither of us vote for now, whoever might be the candidate, nor unless that candidate to-k higher ground than Birney then did. We have "outgrown" our former

The inferences, therefore, that you draw from the fact "Reasons number one, two, three, four, and five," as not being, to the extent I had alleged, the true, bong fide reasons

But what if it were otherwise? Suppose I am inconsisteut in not now voting for you, because I formerly vill for you. Am I bound to hring my present self into harshould be required of me, by Gerrit Smith, who has said-

Suppose, which I fear is, to some extent, the fact, that I disagreed with you, in several points of such great importance. I hold, (and hope you do), that men ough to sultivate self-consistency, for the time being, consistency waltheir own present solves, their present priminles, the g! not the spurious consistency that continues in the wr

Reasons anmber ne two &c., had any weight, that weigwas derived from my supposed consistency in having veted for you when I did. Fir if I was inconsistent, I er y c a ging my views, and ad pting your measures, or as I rtaily a I am shut up of x rse, a later

a set for Buchas s. vas a vite for the publish d senti power. Il w ul I new r it? I firget h w l vid. or wh her I attempt I is at all. But I found my strength ian was not the only man that made the lie every of my n so closely push upon a la shore, other to for or the question came up in my mind, whether I would go in nothing toward the annexation of On a or Mexico. I still think there was something in the distinction I then made At Albany, you could not offer compensation to the slavehold rs. At Alhany, you would have seen human blood would have given up the first "black baby, to the slavecatcher. At Washington, as we now learn, you would, to avoid blood-shed, allow two or three hundred thousand fellow-citizens, entitled, under the Constitution, and by your oath of Office, to your protection from kidnappers-husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, children, babes and all, at wholesale. This, of course, I did not foresee, while advomy pen, afterward, to get votes for you. Did I thereby to their unmolested abduction from the ation and from

Guernor of New York, in 1 to and if I may 1 1 1 w . ther rethodox abolitionists were, at least, as strongly op Section as a void remagai void from tr Prean' that I sught to be dearly control here I was below unit I ad f i fault will your pro-

under its protection, of on seventh part fi izens?

rubblen hall we showed from your first on a Pry a or der erea a second ampati to the second residence of a start of years we had the we get a space of the second years and the second years of the year

fying you that if I did, it would next rail to asson an

course of my ed's ial nate tion, so to spak, for one respical as pour research - Yelly un winclinde this very since I resilved to take are I w I go caught in that of rwise I must claim to know, for my If, what my realatitude and longitule, again. When the I ment in that sons are and if I am to be regarded a truthful man, I must ammated you for Governor, was half at Syra use, in 1 ... laim redence for my publistatements of them, at least for it. I persuaded my elf-so desirons was I. of till wet, form hed. Y ar letter as a while, bears ample testimony of the State of New York, than for President of the United appeal, tolbear me witness, that Cerrit Smith's entire course of their soundness, when he shall have deliberately re-ex-

> suspicion that mere theological 'impatience' with you, on ject as strongly as I have deac, to some of your measures and views embraced in "Reasons No. oue, two, three and

Take your favorite measure of "compensation" for example. You admit that "the mass of abolitionists have held you to be wrong" in your proposal of compensation. Is it strange that I should happen to be one of them? Do you include 'the mass of abolitioni ta" in the same implied imputation that your reasonings cast upon me? Or is it President, they would need only to threa a full war, and only in the case of "orthodox" abolitiouists that suspicion nent abolitionist has, on account of it the proposal of compensation called down the public contempt upon me' -Was William Goodell one of them? What "orthodex"

on tion aventi a at Cleveland if Mr. Garrien in wa n to r -- if the An Slavery Standard ir ponder s arm r, wi rev, if H ry C Wrif St. h n S. F ar and Ab v K lv F ter. l k r with the special production for the special contract. r d ad all serted a according with what they regard by r

at the second of the property of the large of the second o ivref. Lar. ff J. iv k, wl lwr te edfr? It a way r la med r S restricted at the thermal particles a superior the he has beta light would be that if it all provides and the prosed in your Three Di - res a t 'arteres r table religi n Can y u t haritably beli ve t conscientions in de l'ining toy te in the compensarion atamong my real reasons?

It may seem strang to y u-1 pr one it d -that I was not, all along, aware fy ur vi wa f mpensati was a fault. But such was the fact, and in this, to I am not alone. To most of your friends, the an in most f those views, as being your's was as n w as to me Wi hin by surpri e. Mr Garrison believ d what he said, in the great change in your views. He was doubtless honest in representing it as a great and suddon change. And you ought not to think him guilty of intentional jujustice in the

Perhaps it may have been no fault of your's-e rtainly it could have been as intentional fault-that your views on more generally and distinctly understood. Yet I think it probable that your general statements failed to coavey to You claim, I think, to have taught the right of dissolution Cuba. And, as a general proposition, I admit you did, ting the moral or publical right so to exercise the general ri ht as to abdicate jurisdiction over the slaveholders and had in pond that distinction though I have, for second re ar ly au I hae fill as will as in the t to the darks of tot welles ift and w f th

and the second state of the sta

in a rest the positions from resident and I rad Delegan de distributes, consequent fatte et d'in this nat 'n position and the same of the same transfer the to be the treat of the slave the letter, as well as the re-littions of the Convention that

der ders, erring their slaves along w ln effec (-t intention jt is terity, by a generation of abolitionists, (though it would doubtless diminish the facilities and defer if not prevent, the day of a peaceful abolition,) or by some other process, as, I go out of the present United States, (the Northern half being all then 1 ft of it,) would go where Northern abolition could never again get hold of them, to free them

I have now, amply, and as I trust satisfactorily to yourself, vindicated the veritable reality, sincerity, integrity, and importance of my "Reasons No. one, two, three and four," as you designate them, being all that you have discussed, except what pertains to Theology and Religion. I think you will now admit that each of those Reasons and great weight in my mind, aside from any Theological or Religious differences of opinion between us, however widely you may differ from me on those four topics. And you will concede to me my right, because it is my duty, to act in accordance with my own convictions, instead of acting in accordance with jug in disparagement of your labors and appropriations.

Next comes your disposal of what you designate my "renson No. five, being the only remaining one of the seriesthe orly one in which I ande any mention of any of your distinctive views of Theology and Religion, in my Review

And yet, here again, strange to tell, you persist in affirming as before, that what I said was a reason in my mind, deci g' 1 u go so far, under this head, as to express y ur str ng assurance that I must be "self-deceived in thinking" that this was a reason with me ! When I had read thus far, I luded that you would next affirm-as a fair inf ny from all you had been saying-that, in fact, I had no reason, in my wn mind, for not voting for you, and therefore you were assured that I certainly would vote for y u I could not think of any other b gical conclusion to which you could arrive After having, to your own satisfaction, analyzed each one of the five items of my bill of obj ns against voting for you, as they lay in my own mind, and ofter having reduc d each one of them to a cypher in my own mind, your footing up of the sum, I supposed, washi produce a row of cyph rs at the bottom. Judge then of my a prise, when I found that your footing up of tell the reason. "Gerrit Smith has little or uo faith in the the r lumn, produced precisely the same nggregate that I duced by u, to syphers. You reached the same melnsi | t | l | d reached in my own | ind | name | t | at | was the vote for you. Here was a newl promise in the control of th

that it was to it advittance, an every was very moderate in a certain respectably as you tell nite at minated you and what the last it was small by a took no interest in the in man. W. v. have le in f r y ... with ut a si gle reason a- then, thought I to myself, should I have taker so he im

| r? How by u pr ve bt llad noreas nit my own

Not goods a fast, my - d frie. l. With your leave this y the ristake. I infimated plainty enough, that Syracuse letter a one, as containing 'all there is in Reason No. could, in my own mind, have coastrued the latter utterance in the light of the former one. Or rather, you ignore the Five" altogether, and even the existence of the paragraph.

I enanot dwell longer on this matter, in this letter, but must reserve it for another.

the less, for laboring and giving, in the enterprise of politienl action, while in a state of discouragement. I willingly accord to you all that can fairly be claimed by or for you, on that score. I should not grudge to award you all you have claimed, or even more. I have admired, and do still admire, your strength in the depths of despondency. I have intended to say nothing, and I think I have said noth-I should be the last of your friends to see injustice done you in this matter. But that does not do away the mischiefs of your discouragement, nor prove the wisdom of your appointment to a post, that, of necessity, diffuses your disconragement, through your letters nud speeches, throughout all the ranks of those who regard you their leader. What would you say of an invading army, that should elect as my next letter. Your old friend, diers! You see the enemy's fortress yonder. I have little or no hope that you can ever get possession of it. I would not ndvise you to lny in a large store of amunition. But I shall not be sorry to learn that you do not partnke of my discouragement. I shall be ready to co-operate with you upon any scale of effort that you may adopt. Would you think that such an army was, or could be much in advance of their chosen leader, in their expectations? Or that it could be in a position to improve any real advantages of its posi-

2. You say of me, that my lips and pen have long been employed in soliciting votes for you. Truo. But I have met with very little success in my labors. An wherefore? success of your Livery Party, and why should we have? If we can't get what we want, we just take up with what we can get Gerrit Smith speaks well of Van Buren. -Gerrit Smith is waiting to see whather he cannot vote for

my very total later of an by any it eres all parts or no and all and existing the rate of the Discovering that from the time varies with a second contraction of the friend Gerrit Smill, down thank at you ug t a grant will not charge with any " or time with what the same lips to get vites for you? - or the at work for I ... support Lin 'n, vita I hav n t dene I have n t tals. I do no forget your sovere denuminations of the

You speak of my having "warned" others not to vote for yon. I have only stated, as my position as Editor requir d me to state, frankly, that I could not vote for you. And I was obliged, of course, to give the reasons. And now you compel me to vindicate the sincerity and truthfulness of my reasons. Beyond this I have so intestion of going. I have aeither time, space, strength or desire, to enter into a political warfare with Gerrit Smith. I wish to leave all abolitionists to act in accordance with their own conviction, as

4. As to your charging upon "Orthodoxy," the blame of dividing the Liberty Party, by its high demands and by setting up a theological test in politics, my Review will show to the attentive reader, that if the Liberty Party is to be theologically divided, the high demnnds and the theological tests will have come from the anti-orthodox side. This I think I shall make too evident to admit of controversy, in WILLIAM GOODELL

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

All who are unwilling, by their votes, to recognise Law for American Slavery are, without respect to color, hereby notified that there will be a Convention of RADICAL ABOLI-TIONISTS in Oberlin, Lorain Co., Ohio, Oct., 3rd (Wodnesday), at 10 % o clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating Electors for President and Vice President of the U States, on the Radical Abolition tieket, and to intend to any

All the friends are requested to be present either in pa or by Delegates or letter. A full meeting is desired Letters may be directed to T B McCormick, Box 548

O. M. BROWN, East Toledo Chi

The Principia.

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. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

V. h ... I many to stumble at the law." -Malacht, II, 3.

rem mbra ru ba k to 1 15 or 6 when he was Editor of judgement, industry and ability, for many years, when that paper was published by Dea. Willis, father of N. P. Willis, whose first poetic effusions, we think, appeared in the Record-Mr. HAND has since been pastor of a church in this State firm believer in old fashioned Orthodoxy-an abolitionist of the school of Hopkins and Emmons, with whom he was partly contemporary. We are glad to see that his Orthodoxy and Abolitionism have not faded out, nor his natural powers declined. The Tract is one of the best that has appeared on the disposing happily of the different branches of the subject. The leading heads are, I. Introduction, and application of terms. Il. The essential characteristics of slaveholding-the assumed prerogatives of the slaveholder. III. The relation between master and slave. IV. Servitude among the Hebrews not slavery. V. Direct Bible testimony-pleas for slaveholding examined. VI. The Legal sanction considered. Each of these topics is treated in a concise and masterly manner. The whole occupies but 24 pages. We know not where, within the same compass, a greater variety and amount of well digested instruction on those topics is concentrated. We regard it a model Tract. If any professed minister of the Gospel can read it, and hesitate to affirm the essential sin of slaveholding, we should think it time for him to quit the avocation of a religious teacher.

A single word to the Publishers-In the Note, on page 8. referring by name, to several writers on Hebrew servitude, the names of William Jay and Edward Smith should have

II. ADDRESS of the FREE CONSTITUTIONALISTS to the PRO-FIE THE UNITED STATES. Boston, Thayer & Eldridge, 1 60, pages 54.-This is another strong and able anti-slavery appeal, urging a practical application of the doctrine that slavery is illegal and unconstitutional, that all the native born inhabitants of the United States, are courses of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution, and as such entitled to the protection of the Gwernment, and of the indiridual clinens of the United States, irrespective of color, race or condition. The writer maintains that, as there are, legal y, State and National, with all their officers, and all presute cutszens are legally and constitutionally warranted and bound to treat every slave precise y as every free white person should be treated-that the political party the nominaling condection, and the voting citizen, are all bound to act according v. We oni ions. We regard | i preg be. On pages |4 and 1 . with which as short and make but this only maked the s ret to re Ore respective to the Company of the property of

this country are in view n', t ral capac y as indiv t

I write an a la ustrates this, by the "lega curit of To the ies the Grah m A - M. P. Cur , it is to us to fiber may be lawfuy used. The R.v. Mn. B A x o U w furter e 'ut' right t ke p and bear arms, the writer sava. par and wd u to lay, but w l upp ar i up a late a sall applies their right o se protection. Com-

in the made of their leval and constitutional rights, who th y un lertook the force crescue of slaves, on Virginia sell-T s may - m " long meat, but let no one be surprised to it add ted and a ted upon, unless the wiser and more opence of heartless compromise and dalay. The logic, we opose, is lable to be confuted, than translated late action.

Proposition XIV on page 30 and onward, we are not quite prepared to endorse, though it is ably sustained. It is this that the litted States has no political inrisdiction at all, outside of the United States, none in the Territories-but only power to make needful "rules and regulations" for territoryand, as for "other property of the United States." But, be this as it may, the main propositions of the writer hold good. He presses, at some length, this view of the Territories, as a use up for the Republicans, whose sole capital, (if it be not already expended.) lies in that item. The writer is very severe npon the Republicans, and uses language respecting some of their leaders, whom he names, that we should not think proper for as to use, though we are far enough from endorsing

The Pamphlet closes with the idea that, in the pending Presidential contest, "the great object is to defeat the Republicans. "If they are deleated on the sixth of November, the faction itself will be extinct on the seventh."-"Thenceforth the issue will be distinctly made up, whether this be a free coun try or not, for all." We regard this nearer the truth than the current notion that the friends of freedom ought to promote the triumph of the Republicans. At the same time, we judge that the success of the party on the sixth of November, would be a more thorough and certain extinction of it, than its defeat, though it might survive until the Fourth of March. So we are resigned to either event. The writer of this ab le pamphiet, if we mistake not, is already well known as a writer on that subject, but as he chooses to withhold his name, we will not mention it.

ILL AN EYE OPENER FOR THE WIDE-AWAKES. BY ELIZUR WRI HY-a union-saving. conservative, law-and-order, rightside-up-with-care, unblushing, naqqivering, assectional, Zouave-dri l, Garibaldian, up-to-the-times abolitionist. Boston, Thayer & Eldrige, 1860, pages 59 .- This book with a queer title, by a queer writer, is. of course, a queer thing, such as sobody but our old friend, Elizar Wright could get ap. It gives us the anti-slavery exposition of the Constitution, in a style of wit and humor that will attract a large class of readers. As for example.

All slave-catching 'under the Constitution, as you are athat clause, which claus, as everybody knows, if they exist at an are so colors are the transport of transport of the transport of trans

Or Repelled for may afford to read his for the auin nuder the serion that the Republican party will be a good abo timparty e ough, we as all very strikes, as he thinks it

> We co the Ewcopener t the trial notice of our neighbor, The H d. I is just thing t he out ing out, knock it off: who dares? And we to the slavpow r" that we tures to do the, said the prophet When the sky falls, & -vide page 34.

> 1812, with a c mp of m of the r present b a l x per ored patri to f the Am ... Pay tion, New Yor Far for 1860 We ough to have noticed this soone . It is a

V. AN ALDRESS DELIVERED SOFT THE AMERICA PRACE SOCIETY in Past Street C urch, B ton May 2 1860. By Samuel J. May, Syracuse, N. Y. Bosten, Am. Pence Soc. We are glad to find our old fei | May in the lition of slavery, by doing everything else, except attempting the ranks of the Peace Society. We hope wiser counsels may yet prevail, and that Righteonsness and Peace will ret embrace each other. Reforms must go together, by keeping in the true track, if they would succeed,

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION

The Radical Abolitionists of Michigan, will hold a Convention in Detroit, at the rooms in No. 80 Columbia Street, Oct. 4th. (Thursday) at 7 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of ratifying the nominations of the Radical Abolition Convention at Syracuse, for President and Vice President of the U. S., by the nomination of an electoral ticket. Also to nominate a State ticket.

WM. PETRRS,) C. C. FOOTS,) CHARLES CURTUS. JOHN L. BER R. Warren

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND SLAVERY.

We publish in our issue of Sept. 8th, Resolutions submitted to the General Association of Orthodox Congregational ministers at their recent meeting in Claremont, N H The esting to our readers. Rev H. T Cheever first addressed the meeting, in behalf of the Shurch Anti-Slavery Society The Resolutions (drafted by himself) were then presented by the Committee on Overtures, but, as there was some lain, quite innocent and harmless, on the table sufficient cussion, when the Rev E H Greel y off red the foll wing

still keeping up an appearence of anti-slavery, has cocaped fir ne year | nger the | gr | f | ving | | ried | c

and the General State of the Contract of the C

livinea. To his gragitical A. x. N. w. Hampsh e agai su e- n pr. p. 11 le tril.

by a meak size, of a strength of the property of the strength of the strength

News of the Dan.

THE PATE OF GES WALKER.

The last scene in the creatful life of Gen. Wm. Walker was been played. The steamwillip Caba a strived in New-toware from Hawan, and sunces the arrived the foot of the Spariah of same Frame de Aux, with the intelligence that Geo. Walker and C. Hauther had been in the fit than althorities of Hunduras at Truxille. No pare larse siven. P. S.—By fairs accuming this is contradicted.

DOUGLAS PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA.

By the Dony Express, which strived at St. Joseph, we have advices from Colliforni to the ofference of the St. Institutes at San Francisco remaind much the same and its advices. The Bunglas State Convention was hold at Sacramento on the Stit and 6th-and, and was fully at a Sacramento on the Stit and 6th-and, and was fully at the State State Convention was hold at Sacramento at the State State Convention at the same time, though very little importance was attached to the movement. It was considered probable link they were actively expressed to the same time, though very little importance was attached to the movement. It was considered probable link they were actively expressed in the same time, though the same time that the Basel State, and were actively engaged in canvassing the State, and were graining the support of many Anti-Lecompton Domocrata-white its Brackstridge and were discouraged by the activities of the State St

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN OHIO.

Carganyana Sont 93

On Thursday has the United States Marshal, accompanie by two disputational digits or to mee, sent to Debrig. Moreover, consistent of the control of the control of the control row wound; Olio, with warrants to arrest three slaves, hor four, ments as new from Germandown, Kentucky, about four ments since. One negro was enpured by the marshal After an examination before Commissioners Newhall, he was romanded to the custody of his former master. One of the deputies was set upon by a crowd of sixty or second; no

His clother were then off, his warrant and money taken and an attempt made to hang and then shoot him. After catting his hair short he was allowed to depart without the negro. The other dipuly was fired upon when attempting to across the brief negro, and returned the fire, shooting the fineres of one of the returns, but was whiled to leave with

ut securi u the prison

Depend of Issuarit. Sun namement was cruted in the Supain Court C. and yesterlay, by a human one exact and the Supain Court C. and yesterlay by a human one exact and the sun of the Sun of

W sh l lik next, i hav a judic l d ison up a w t stt. C nst nti n is Auti-Slavey, and the and r puring a F d ral at the of

200 Eur Russ - The Albany Stein f last

thas left we surgraph
there are related great tone are Law and
there are related great tone are Law and
are recalled great fire programme.

Da Wall grat psales is to have a settle ad in his honor at Suite with I will be mutum next July on the a versary of his birth

Miss Catharase E Brecare, the sitter of Harry Ward

A serving the fit to Multi-terminal and related between the processing and related between the processing and related between the processing and t

lacking Mr. Decerve said that after to rearks made by the Roy Mr. Bell, at a law-feast meeting row thy, it would not be printle for his to varie as parter. He had recreed with many if the me now, and some of them stated to hear him preach, while others threatmend to wishdraw 'Under the dreamman as, for the wearser if the Church, bething that the paster had be a wishtraw. He had been informed that the Rev. Send man, on that floor, and called

Rev Mr. Bell-"That is not so.

A voices—It was so Mr. December said he had also heard that the Her Mr. Bell had attacked the character of Dr. Bulger, a ling him a slave owner, &c., and intimating that Mr. Schooley was a

hypocritic.

Mr. Bell deuied these assertions. He had beard that Bro. Schoolby was a hyperric, and at one time. It flashed Bro. Schoolby was a hyperric, and at one time. It flashed the coverence at the love feast. On that onession there was quite a large audience present, but the meeting more daug slewly those that were in the labit of speaking and taking lewing pare marked that there was not a right sprint prevailing, able devil was there, and he thought he would develop husself further, and he 'believel he did, as they came very near having a quarred. Bro. Schooley then aroses and moved that Too. Bell deserting the property moeting.

as there were stories detrimental to him."

The Rev. Mr. Johnson said that he had never heard any objections made to Mr. Bell's Auti-Slavery sermons. He had heard, however, of a growing disansifiaction among members of the Church, and had hoped for the sake of preserving the peace and harmony, and the good of the Church, that there might have been an unicable separation.

The Rev. Mr Bell then addresed the meeting, explaining his views as follows:

ing his views as follows: report to make a statement to this from the first and the first some writing between nyself and the Methodist Prot. Church of Williamsburgh. It is not like not been supported by the first some statement of the first some of the manner especially as a minister of the first so man of home, and more especially as a minister of the first some support of the first some of the first some support of the first support of the first some support of the first support of th

in added to question, permit me teasy therefore it was used in the product of the

fusion that would follow. That note of dismissal that I re-ceived and which emanated from an unlawful meeting, con-cluded with these words. "By order of the Board Now, Bro Chairman, I understand from anombers of the Board that they recognise no such actions—What is the next link in the chair? After I was removed from cos-clurch, and it appeared difficult to get me out of the other, pie wien nery want them to teave, namely minimini enlan-rassment. Let the voice of testimony be heard. The min-ister in charge said that there were men in Graham evenus the control of the control of the control of the control that the control of the control of the control of the this bes, in it may wonder that the level of the reduced to straightened circumstances? Most certainly not. Is it a matter of astonishmout then, if having been reduced to straightened circumstances by these severt operations, I should come not before the charch and state that I had been unjustly dealt with I Judge ye. Here is the contra-bence of the control of the control of the control operatory Conference promise is on pay the Rev. Way, S. Reil the sum of \$4000, and \$400 if we possibly can, for his seri-ce for the coming year. The \$400 was pladed, and the other hundred was condia and. For three no utiles prior to my proaching the anti-slavery serious at the Grand street church. I received the sum of \$44000, which was in the ratio of \$4000 per year. And the music hill had go any which would be at the rut of \$2000, the way which would be at the rut of \$4000, and the control of the rea-very armon different at the Crard street church us as the very serious different at the Crard street church us as the very serious different and in the Crard street church us as the

Now, let me any a word or two concerning the the paper. It is that if the paper that I pulsar is clared dust the world in which is a paper that I pulsar is clared dust the world in which is the pulsar I is clared to the pulsar I is a pulsar in the pulsar

III. bee thatman, who her it was lawfel for a few at an of the first of the rich tend in meeting with the form of a first key first of the season of the sea

1 It was wrong to present them under any circumstance with ut giving me due notice and nlso a copy of the said

2d lie presented the charges, and after reading them, and lafere the meeting could take action upon them, he

3d. He would not give me a copy of them at my own request nor would be, even when the society, by cote, kindly

Again I have occasion to complain of the trustees for locking me out of the church, on the 9th inst, without any canse. I went, on that occasion, to preach as usual, but when I came to the gate before the church, I found it lucked

and the following notice on it:

"There will be no services here this evening. By order of the trustees." Now, Brother Chairman and breliven, I make this defence and these complaints, not in the sparit of hitterness or retailation, but in justice to my caurse of action and my character, which I prize above all money and also as a key to the ombarrassments under which I have labored for the past several months with the Methodist Protestant church, of Williamsburgh.

A vote nn the resolution to continue the contract with Mr.

A vote in the resolution to common to have the factor of the common of the common to the common of the common to the common of t That whereas such are the circumstances and condition

S. Bell cannot be longer employed with usefulness among na that we hereby dispense with his services for the future.

"Resolved further, that his dismissal is not in consequence of any objections or objection to his moral or ministerial

The meeting was not adjourned until past 11 n'clock

The Europa brings European mails to the 8th inst

The mails by the Europa, arrived at Bostou, contain no details of the flight of the King of Naples, at of the entry of Garitaldi into the capital. This intelligence was forwarded by telegraph to Quesnitown, at which point the Europa tended. Some interesting particulars, however, are received of the paperation of the Control of the Con

The United States and the Slave-Trade

Extract of an editorial from the London Post, Sept 7

and we regret is learn has they do not upon the whole appear to meet the view if the Amerian Government. Our readens will recolled that the F my Minister has created an opinion to the district the growth of the done before this traffic can be suppressed. The first as the control of the cont resident in that the final section of G , we have the final section of the Spanish territories are supported by the final section of G , which is the section of G . The section is the section of G , which is the section of G , which is the section of G .

But with the in the Government of the

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The following begrain give the only bligence yet on handren to the trace of formal mint. Natural witch was a max line brief of path relief to

NAPLES Saturday, Sept. 8

NAPLES, S. nday, Sept 8

the Bar las o tered Naple alon Or or this man prevails. He has dis vered a National Committee (I) gally

Garinal than insigned the fleet and the Arsenni of Naples to the charge of Admiral Persans, and prolaim d Victor E. In the King of Italy

The Locater has confirmed Roumo as Minister of the Interior, and appointed Arditi Director of Police, General Cosens Minister of War, and Pismelli, Minister of Jus-

Letters received from Naples to the evening of the 8th inst. Letters received from Naples to the evening of the 8th inst. state that the Sardnian flag was flying from all the forts. Before Gardial discourse into Naples the Sardnian Admiral should attempt to proceed to Gardial liad found an immonse quantity of war material, and 80,000 000 liad for the bank. A Te Deum had been colobrated in the Cathodral by Father Gavazzi, the people shouting "Hurrah for Victor Emmon!" "Harrah for Curivalial".

some even whin pairs and success.

General illuminations had taken place.

The Papal Nuncin, the most of the Ambassadors, and
Count Trapan had followed the King to Gaeta.

The King had appointed Signor Ulto, brother of Gen.
Ulto, as his Prime Minister, and had issued a proclama-

The Ex-King of Naples was still at Gueta at last accounts. him to take refuge in Germany and not in Spain.

The Paris Patrie contains the following

The reports concerning the revolutionary movements in the Maroes and Umbria are exaggerated.

A panic revails here. M. Marode has left for the Nea-position from the r. The tawn of From non-has been dealared in a state of siege. The news if an insurrection at Ponto Corro has an confirmed. Sardinian troops are advancing

the retreat of the King of Na to Gasta.

M sag or M rode with 2 ge has proceed d to Frosi ne, where 5 working aggreed a the railways

The Pi ...ontese tre pe have arrived at the fro tiers f

The citry of aritics to X

The second for the se

To Pa, in pa are reason and are retiring. They after no reason to the reason of the re

A lat fing pr a la Fan Snigag Fire Au ri so re ar' in th P pal servi e

Of course, any make What will Amete a de P I am or course, say has well will wise and P lead of the lead of the potential of the potential of the potential of the lead of the

A letter from Gen a, of the 4th, the N - , sys

We are in the ve f greater is and I trust peer Italy will enter out viet risus, but Pilin in feare rightly or wringly) a determined attack from Auria Confident h pes are placed in France, eitherhas a powerful support, ar,

What we way take place in the states of the Curren, the an itide of Austria will 1- jury Jeffensive as lurg as the Italian frontiers are not invaded. All military preparations which are being made at present have no other object than that of energetically repelling any eventual attack

FRANCE

Parts, Monday, Sept. 10, The Moniteur, in a telegram from Marseilles, states that brilliant feter have taken place there in houor of their Ma-

The Constitutioned, in an article signed by Grandguillet, spenking of the intention of Sardinia to intervene in the States of the Church, says; "We should grieve to see Piedmont accomplish an aggression which would incentes

tably separate her from the Imperial policy."

France, being the protector of the Pope at Rome cannot but disapprove that may armed assistance should be given We hope Piedmont will not renounce the principles of

We also trust that the King will avoid a political fault which would be a misfortane for Italy.

STILL LATER! The Anglo Saxon and the Persia bring

news of "War between Sardinia and Rome-expected battle between Gen. Lamoriciere's army and the Sardinians.-Threat-ened rupture between France and Sardinia.-The ex-King of Naples in Spain.-Defeat of the British in New-Zealand?"

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

THE BRIDAL AND THE BURIAL.

in anguished doubt the unanswering lay The waves of Marah - "r thy soul! Thon restest n t. a sleepeth we i

Shall wake m re h r area or nig-

- ----It seems to me a great truth, that human things cannot stand on selfishness me and a liftige on mice, and law courte that it is to be the control of the cont CAUSES AND CURE OF POVERTY

HASTE TO BE RICH -STAN TIES - IT ---

We have spoken of speculation as one of the sauses of

to be distinguished from other mercantile operations from

A few familiar i lustrations will make the matter plain

sells the well. This is a legitimate husiness, and no speenwool While seeking a market for his own wheat or wool,

in a farmor, whose business is not commerce, is treading pretty nearly upon the boundaries of speculation. But, as do this to a small extent, without acquiring the reputation of a speculator. The case is altered when he makes it a considerable part of his business to do this, and on a large scale, not so much as a matter of mutual convenience, the the risk, in the hopes of making money by having the risk turn in his favor. Prices are down, to-day, and up, tomorrow , then down again. ile thinks himself shrewd in falls in the market, and hitting upon the "lucky time" of selling. Sometimes he huys a considerable time before the article is ready for unrket, or else he keeps it on hand, with the expectation that the price will rise. His mind is absorbed in these operations, more than in raising and selling the products of his own farm. Thus his proper business, as a farmer, is neglected, or is cared for by hirelings. He makes little by his farming, and the question of his success or failure in business, soon turns upon the fluctuations of the market. He runs at least an oven chance of being a loser. If he loses, he has little or no profit from the produsts of his neglected farm, to make up for it. If he gains, the common result, after a few years, is, that the man's "farm runs down" -ho finds himself in deht, pays interest-I see more, and finally the farm goes into the possession of pople, ar "afraid to trust him. At last, when the farm is a ld, the far ily detoute or put hard shifts, to g t a family, were 'ruin by spe ull n When riding hy tray lier or strang r as the 'place that was all "run through

regular d aler in e untry produce. He has a store in the bny, in small r or larger quantities, either for their own use, or to small r I alers, who huy to retail it to families. Is this man to a post tor, merely because he spends his time in beying and Hing country produce? No. Not proper mann r There must be dealers in provisions as producers, pr ist merchants, and r tailers, as we as

Why? Because the falls of the earth, after they are raised, must needs be distributed, among the e-nsumers. a d pay for h rees a d carte to go in the carte y to buy k ts, and estimate the probabilities of rise and fall in prices

vision st res. to s pply the readers. To two conf. provisi a dealers, while they attend properly to their builand are entitled to a fair and honest profit, to pay for the to be paid for the lab r of rai me the products, and the them from one place to another.

ting it they devote their time and attention to the chances expected gains of gue sing right, brying much mire, at times, than they need to supply their regular customers. then, like the farmer before deser bed, they become pecued, making the people believe it is scarce, when there is, in reality, an over-supply, or at any rate, refusing to selb without raising the price. Now this is, sometimes, for months, a grinding oppression to the consumers, and a cause bution, the time comes when the over supply, being kept back, perhaps till a new comes to market, the price falls as much below the natural average, as it had, before, risen of "speculation," that dealing in provisions becomes a danlosses, by the finetuatious of prices, (impossible to he fore-We might give other illustrations, in all branches of busi-

ness. The importing and selling of foreign goods, the manufacture and sale of domestic goods, the products of tho handicraft trades, the transfer of real estates, in city and the rest of the community, derange the business of legitimate dealers, and, for the most part, become the victims of wrong, to he rebuked and repeuted of, a nuisance to be abated, a source of poverty as wide as the ocean, as all-sur-

Of course it seeks to prey up n others, and g t rich at

It violates the golden rul, of equal lovo to our neigh-

of skill wit, and hance a buttle in which and of the parties must be the loser, and in wall b the winner is com-

All business is speculation, in which the operator, I ks

Lawful traffic is satisfied with small, regular, steady brings waste, and waste brings want. It il ast il to be ri h, shall n t be innoce t." And will innoney there is no ultimate success.

let me say here, that is undoustedly right and necessary for farmers, dealers, buyers and sellers, to watch the marthe provisions they need. Neither can the farmers, except as well as they can, so as to buy and sell at the right time,

podu ta or in layre in a stock firt or apply for all n refuse selling, in hope of higher street, is generally a in prices, grave from spece lations, and that specul ton rep der it d ut ly liff ult to / resee future prices. r ki w h w

SIMPLE CLIEF FOR CHOLP

We find in the Journal of Health the f wing simple page d nights of ag ny at the bed its of level old from, wil treasure it up as a valuable piece of information - If a calle

cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the

NEAT WIVES AND "TOUCHY HUSBANDS.-Women have times are but if we would all learn, men and women, that more easily to necept the bitter with the sweet. For in stance every husband, we believe, dolights in a cleanly ture would suit him-viz., a slaternly, "easy" woman, whose

Every thing that a man leans upon but God, will be a dart that will certainly pie ce his heart through. He who

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL For sale at the office of the Principle For Cash No.

FOR THE MILL ONS.